July 29. Numb. 42.

MORE NEWES OF THE GOOD SVCCESSE of the Duke of BRVNSWICKE.

Fully Relating

His last and seuerall Victories atchieued against *the Forces of Monsieur* TILLY.

With the Muster, March, Strength, Order, Approaches, Encounters, and Pursuits of the said Duke of *Brunswick*; from the first setting forth vnto the third of our Iuly.

As likewise some Letters betwixt the old Duke of *Brunswick* and Monsieur *Tilly*, concerning the State *of the Businesse.*

Something also

Of the Emperors other Preparations, and seuerall other Occurrences about the Kings of *Denmarke*, *Poland*, and *Sweden.*

Together with other weekely Newes from sundry other places.

LONDON,
Printed for *Nathaniel Butter*, and *Nicholas Bourne*, 1623.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

THE CONTINVATION OF OVR WEEKLY newes out of *Italy*, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, *Austria*, the *Pallatinate*, *Eischvelt*, *Westphalia*, the *Low Countries*, and other places of the vpper and lower *Germanie*.

COnditions of composition hauing bene offered vnto *Bethlem Gabor* by the Emperour, and for ought we yet heare refused (as wee told you in our last printed, Iuly 22) The Emperour being now at last, either much wearied, or more weakned with the warres, seemes of late times to be rather willing to require a peace, then at leasure to expect, (as aforetimes) the mediation of great Princes vnto him to grant it. So that there were the last yeere scarce more Ambassadours retaining vpon him at *Vienna*, then he hath of late sent abroad vpon his owne employments. Witnesse those messages of his; vnto the States of *Hungary*, to perswade with them for their constancy; vnto the Great *Turke*, for the conseruing

of the peace, concluded for twentie yeares with the former Emperor *Rodolphus*; vnto the Duke of *Saxonie*, to know whither he were to expect him a friend, foe, or Neutrall; vnto the Princes of the lower *Saxonie*, to desire passage for *Tilly*, and denyall of passage to *Brunswick*: and lastly vnto *Brunswick* himselfe, with a second pardon, and vnto *Mansfield*, (as it is thought) with some promises of much preferment: Of all which we shall speake as we haue occasion.

The Emperors present and most apparent hopes, seem to depend vpon Monsieur *Tilly*, and his greatest feares in *Bethlem Gabor*; who hauing of late reassumed the Title of King elect of *Hungarie*, which he is said to haue stamped vpon his Coyne, and to haue besides his owne preparations of *Hungars* and *Walachians*, which he hath mustered, and with them aduanced forwards, and sent the *Turkes* and *Tartars* vnto *Canisia*, and the Borders of the Empire, (which they are feared to be ready to enter, so soone as Harueſt is off the ground,) hee is further beleeued to haue agreed with the *Turkes* and *Tartars* in another place, that they for the diuersion of the King of *Polands* ayd, promised by him vnto his Brother in Law the Emperour, and fall vpon his Lands of *Podolia*; which as they haue often this yeare heretofore made inrodes vpon, so now are they said in most huge multitudes, (their feares in *Silesia* makes them report, that there are 200000 of them) to be vpon falling in once againe vpon it. Besides all which, *Bethlem Gabor* is thought to correspond with the King of *Sweden*, who vpon the expiration of the truce betwixt him and *Poland*, is said to haue a braue Army in a readi-

nesse,

neſſe, for the raiſing of the ſiege of *Riga*, which tis ſaid that the young Prince of *Poland* is to beſiege preſently with 20000 men. *Sweden* is alſo ſaid to haue a faire Fleet, with 23 ſhippes, of which as ſome Shippers of *Amſterdam* that looſed from *Dantzick*, Iune 29, and Iuly 1, relate; That the King of *Poland* and his ſonne being then to be entertained by the *Dantzickers* in their Towne; that the King of *Sweden* lay before the Riuer about *Dantzick*, with 23 ſhippes, or as others ſay, with 28: many of which were furniſhed with 28 faire caſt pieces of Braſſe, (there being a report alſo, that his Maieſtie of *Sweden* himſelfe in perſon, was aboord one of them) which fleet haling all ſhips that paſt that way for the King of *Sweden*; did ſtrictly and ſeuerally examine all the Shippers they could meet with, and arreſted the ſhips of *Poland*: they of the Fleet of *Sweden* alſo reported, that their King had an Army in a readineſſe for the defence of the Country of *Lituania*, which of late daies he tooke from the Crowne of *Poland*. Thus write the Letters from *Amſterdam*, Iuly 17.

Laſtly, is *Bethlem Gabor* affirmed, to maintaine neere intelligence with *Brunſwick* and *Mansfield*, that ſo the Emperour might haue worke enough on all ſides: and whoſoeuer (finally) being diſcontented with the Emperour, and repaires to him, he entertaines; as accounting them to be friends ſure enough to him, and foes eager enough againſt the Emperor, whom their owne priuate intereſt makes to be ſo.

For prenention of all which, the Emperor is ſaid to haue ſometimes conceiued a very good hope, that

by a ſpeedy ſtrengthning of Monſieur *Tilly*, he ſhould either by treatie or victory conclude time enough with *Brunſwick* to employ *Tilly* aboue in *Behemia* or *Sileſia*, which hath beene moſt of the reaſon, that thoſe *Coſacks* which himſelfe meant for defence of thoſe Countries, were by himſelfe threatned vnto both the circuits of *Saxonie*, to be ready to be ſent vnto the aid of *Tilly*; and that his Camp in *Behemia*, for which a place had beene laid out about *Coningſgraets*, is ſince that thought fitter to be formed about *Egra*. For which purpoſe the Collonell *Walſtorp* was about the end of Iune, come from *Coningsgraets* to *Prage*, with Commiſſion from the Emperour to doe it. Who was thereupon to haue ſome better place it ſeemes, for his owne Regiment being muſtered and paid, hee was to leaue to bee commanded by the Count of *de Nagrat*, whoſe Lieutenant Colonell, one *Merote* was to be. About which buſineſſe alſo the *Landtgraue* of *Lichtenſteyne*, Lord Deputie of *Behemia*, and the Count of *Swartzenberg*, were inſtantly to repaire vnto *Prage*, to conſult vpon that, and vpon the meſſage of the Duke of *Bauaria*, and the Biſhop of *Wurtzberg*, who had then ſent to *Prage* for all the ayd that could be ſpared out of *Behemia*, to be forthwith ſent downe to Monſieur *Tilly*, who expected no other but to be put to it to fight preſently. But the Count of *Swartzenbergh* hauing diuers aduices and Letters of the Emperour about him, is ſaid to haue beene killed in the way (by ſome that lay for the purpoſe) and his packets and intelligence taken away, which will bring forth a new diſcouery. This Count of *Swartzenbergh*, which is thus ſaid to be killed, is

the

the very same Gentleman who was the last yeare that great Ambassadour from the Emperour, being heere in London feasted and entertained.

As for the two aides of *Cosacks*, those 4000 which came to offer their service to the Emperour, they lie yet in *Morauia* about *Brin* and *Iglaw*; where hauing done much hurt, they are now laid to keepe better discipline, since that the countrey of *Austria* hath beene enforced to contribute towards their victuals, and that they haue beene receiued into the pay of the Bishop of *Neus*, who is the Arch-Duke *Charles*, brother to the Emperor. But for those other 12000 which lay aboue, betweene the Frontiers of *Poland*, *Brandenburgh*, and *Silesia*; their behauiour was so good, that the Silesians raised 10000 men to withstand their passage; which they offering to force, the Silesians killed diuers of the *Cosacks*; the Elector of *Brandenburgh* likewise, and the Duke of *Pomeren*, haue commanded their subiects from man to man, to make vp towards the *Cosacks* quarters; and if they shall offer to forage or burne the Villages, as they haue done, to cut the throats of them.

And this is the truth of the Emperors warlike and apparent preparations for resisting of *Bethlem Gabor*. The State of Hungary is distracted and hath not as yet agreed vpon the choice of their Pallatine for this yeere: The Campe in *Bohemia*, is for suspicion of *Brunswicks* making vpwards, drawne downe to *Egra* further from Hungary, and neerer to *Brunswick*; (as being in the very confines of *Bohemia*, next to the Dominions of Bauaria and Saxony,

ny, and close vpon the vpper Pallatinate;) much of which Army is also (for the time) to be diuided, by sending aid out of it to *Monsieur Tilly*; and for the Auxiliarie *Cosacks*, you see in what distresse they are themselues. Here are the helps, that the Silesians haue now 10000 men (which whether they purpose or shall be able to continue in the Emperours seruice, or whether they gathered them onely vpon this occasion to withstand the Cosacks, we cannot tell.) And for supply of money, there is a new Imposition, and that a greater one, laid vpon *Moravia* and *Silesia*, (as for *Lusatia* which should contribute with them, it is you heare sequestred into the hands of the Duke of *Saxony*. They of *Silesia* being to pay fiue florins a month, for euery Citizen, and euery Countrey man or Boer two and a halfe. The confiscated goods of the Protestants in *Bohemia* and those parts may yeeld some addition of treasure; which businesse goes now forward very earnestly; And that course which is taken with the Iewes both at *Vienna* and *Prague*, is likely to bring in a fairer Entrato and a good round summe. For the Iewes are in the end of Iune, in both these cities warned, either to turne to the Catholike Religion; or else out of hand to pay so much moneys for the entertainment of the Emperours Armies, and in case they refuse to doe either, they are commanded presently to auoid the land, this is written from *Vienna* Iune 28, & 29. And thus haue Christian Princes, still in their necessitie saued themselues vpon the Iewes from time to time.

The

Now for the countenancing of Monſeur *Tilly*, the Emperour hath of late taken diuers courſes: As Iune 23. he ſent a Poſte vnto the lower Creitz of *Saxony*, once more to require a finall reſolution of them, whether they were purpoſed to grant paſſage vnto his enemies through their Countries or not, (meaning Duke *Chriſtian* of *Brunſwicks* army) which if they purpoſed to doe, he then threatned them with the ſending downe of the Coſſackes towards the ayd of Monſeur *Tilly*. And for this anſwer he propounded them eight dayes, that is, by the eight of Iuly, as they write from *Vienna* Iune 29. The ſame meſſage was alſo ſent to the Elector the Duke of the vpper *Saxony*, of whom he further requires to be certified, whether by his army which hee hath now gotten together, he now meanes peace or warre towards him. Vnto other States of the Empire, who haue hitherto ſhewed themſelues for him, hath he ſent other meſſengers, to deſire the continuance of their conſtancie, and that they would by no meanes be drawne in to ſide againſt him with any other League, but euery way to oppoſe his enemies.

And Iune 27. there paſſed an Imperiall Poſte through *Prage*, with Letters towards Count *Manſfield* and the Duke of *Brunſwicke*, to draw them off, with offer of pardon and new promiſes. But the ſucceſſe of the Letters may well be iudged, by the time of their deliuery, which fell out to be iuſt at the time when both *Manſfield* and *Brunſwicke* were newly riſen with their armies. Of the ſending of theſe Letters they write from *Prage* Iune 29. And that it may not ſeeme ſtrange or cheape, that the Emperour

would vouchsafe to send another pardon vnto the Duke of *Brunswicke*, who had so lately refused the former: this is said to be the reason, namely, that the old Ducheſſe of *Brunswicke*, Duke *Christians* mother, hauing perſwaded her ſelfe that ſhe ſhould in time preuaile with her Sonne to accept it, had already aſſured the Emperour, that hee had accepted of it: whereupon the new pardon was drawne, ſigned, and ſent: which being deliuered to the Duke in the Camp, without the knowledge of any ſuch vndertaking of his mother in his behalfe, he firſt receiued and read ſo farre, till perceiuing what it was, he with his owne hands is ſaid to haue cancelled, as hee had done the former. To make this pardon (it ſeemes) to take the ſooner, Monſeur *Tilly* had Commiſſion likewiſe to demand of Duke *Chriſtian* the reaſon of his aduancing forwards with ſuch an Army, and required in the name of his Imperiall Maieſty his direct anſwer within eight dayes, whether it were for the Emperour or againſt him.

About which time (but whether vpon confidence of the former vndertaking of the old Ducheſſe or no, we know not, or vpon hope that the Princes of the Lower Creitz of *Saxony* durſt not deny the Emperour any thing) Monſeur *Tilly* was bold, by directions from the Emperour, to require paſſage of Duke *Vlrich* (the preſent gouerning Duke of *Brunswicke*, Duke *Chriſtians* elder Brother) for his Army to paſſe through his Countries, whereof we haue here giuen you the true Copies.

To the Lord *Fredericke Vlrick*, Duke of *Brunſwicke*, Illuſtrious high-borne Prince and Gratious Lord.

I Cannot forbeare in moſt humble manner to certifie your Princely Grace, that there is great appearance, how your Highnes Brother the Duke *Chriſtian*, will eaſily giue mee occaſion to ſeeke paſſage with my whole Army, through your Lordſhips Dominions. In which caſe, I muſt humbly entreat that of your good Grace you would not take it ill, If I ſeeke paſſage that way. But for the more ſecuritie of this Army, and that his Imperiall Maieſties Forces may not be ſtopped, hindred or moleſted in their paſſage, (but rather ſupplyed with victualls and all other neceſſaries for an Army, that they may keepe ciuill and military Diſcipline the better, and haue cauſe to fauour your Highnes Subiects the more) I deſire your Lordſhip gratiouſly to appoint ſuch Officers of your owne, in all places, as may prouide vs of ſuch conuenient neceſſaries as we moderately demand, or otherwiſe (without preſcribing me or limiting the manner or proportion) to ſend one or two Commiſſaries, which may continually attend our Army for the ſeruice aboue required: I am confident in this particular, that according to your former ſinceritie euer ſhowne towards his Imperiall Maieſty, you will be carefull to prouide herein to ſatisfie our expectation.

But if it shall otherwise fall out, that any annoyance or inconvenience should in our passage light vpon any of your Subiects, (which I could most willingly desire might by a good and timely order, by you to bee giuen, bee by all meanes preuented and eschewed) your Excellency shall not haue cause to impute these disturbances vnto me: for which reason I would not omit to giue you timely notice by these my Letters. And thus humbly taking my leaue, I commend me with all submission vnto your princely Excellency.

Your Highnes obedient,

Iohn Count of *Tilly*.

These Letters of the Generall, being receiued, read, wondred at, and considered vpon, an answer as sudden as the cause required, was forthwith returned to the *Bauarian* Campe. The Dukes Letters bearing this Superscription, which is Monsieur *Tillies* style:

TO

To *John* Count *Thordas* of *Tilly*, Baron of *Worbiese*, *Valester*, and *Wantigen*, Generall of the Emperour.

The Dukes Letters were signed on the top,

Fredericke Ulrick.

OVr fauour and good will prefixed. (Highborne and especially beloued) your Letters dated at *Esthwegen* the 19. of Iune, *Stylo novo*, were yesterday deliuered vnto vs by your Trumpet, by whom you sent them: although the delivery of them was somewhat after an vnusuall fashion, the messenger approching our wals with sounding his Trumpet, as if he had beene in an enemies Country. By which Letters of yours, we to our great wonder vnderstood, how that your intent is to conduct your Army through this Circuit of the lower *Saxony*, and particularly through our Country; you pretending that our beloued Brother Duke *Christian* of *Brunswicke* may giue you occasion to seeke this passage: vnto which our answer is, that as concerning our Brother we hold not our selues obliged to maintaine any of his actions, further then they are fitly and well done, wherefore wee cannot returne answer vnto your demands for passage, without the aduice of the Princes and States of the whole Circuit, of

the lower *Saxony*, nor before their generall Dyett or Meeting (which is now at hand) be finally ended. In the meane time neuertheleſſe, we cannot apprehend how our Brother the Duke *Chriſtian* ſhould giue you occaſion to deſire ſuch a paſſage; ſeeing that our Brother hath not hitherto made any hoſtile attempts, either vpon your ſelfe or any man elſe; but containes onely his army within his owne quarters, which he keepes about him for his owne ſecuritie; being in the meane time in all humility and ſubiection, in expectation of further *extenſion* and *aſſecuration* of the Imperiall pardon. But if whileſt this treatie be in hand (for which time the Princes and States of the lower Circuit of *Saxony*, haue moſt humbly entreated his Imperiall Maieſtie to ſtay and ſuſpend all further execution) you ſhall of your ſelfe againſt all promiſe and faith giuen (as is apparent vpon record) offer to ſurpriſe or ſet vpon him and our lands, we will not beleeue it to bee done by the conſent of the Emperour our moſt mercifull Lord; who, in conſideration of all our ſincere intentions, and moſt faithfully deuoted ſeruices performed towards him, will not ſuffer ſo many faithfull promiſes and high aſſurances to be called in queſtion or miſtruſted. And in ſuch a caſe we nothing doubt, that wee are likely in equitie to incurre either blame or diſpleaſure, if vpon our owne vrgent neceſſitie, wee make it manifeſt vnto the world, how wee are driuen and conſtrained to fall off from our due obedience, and moſt ſubmiſſiue deuotion, wherein wee ſhould otherwiſe haue perſeuered to the end; and doe withall

withall in our owne defence require the assistance of the next Lords and Princes of our blood, and of his Maiestie of *Denmarke* especially, and likewise of the whole Circuit of the lower *Saxony*. But if you would consider that although our deare Brother did stand already declared, (as God bee thanked hee yet does not) an open enemie, but stands rather vpon Articles of treatie, and relies vpon the further resolution of his Imperiall Maiestie; you could not then, or at least ought not, according to the order which is giuen for the stay of the execution, (which order wee will by no meanes suffer to bee any wayes infringed) to inuade this Circuit of *Saxony* with a forraine army, and make your selfe by that meanes master of our Lands and Subiects, which are altogether innocent.

And if any third partie (our Brother) hath offended; yet ought not his Lands to bee therefore molested. If you desire therefore to haue these orders obserued by vs, it is fit that you obserue them first your selfe.

For which reason wee yet once more desire you to spare our Dominions, and forbeare to make any march or passage through them, and not to molest vs, (who rest our selues vpon so many high promises of the Emperour) vpon which many and great dammages and inconceniences may happen and ensue; and not to raise any further iealousies or distrusts betwixt his Imperiall Maiesty, and the obedient Princes & States which are vnder him:

But

But we admoniſh you rather to expect his Imperiall Maieſties further reſolution extenſion (and enlargement in ſome points) of his former pardon to our Brother, vpon the accommodation, or taking vp, (as wee hope) of all matters betwixt them. To the entent, that the ſiniſter opinions and diffidences which the Princes and States haue before conceiued concerning the ſlow performance of his Imperiall Maieſties many and high promiſes, be not more ſtrongly confirmed in them; the ſeuerall States of the Empire hauing already heretofore deeply conceited ſuch imaginations, and ſet downe their gricuances vnder their hands in writing.

Wee expect hereupon your further Reſolution and Declaration, by which wee may know what we are to looke for at your hands hereafter: Till when, wee reſt very well inclined towards you, and wiſh you all proſperitie.

Giuen at our Palace of *Wolfenbuttel* the 14 of *Iune*, 1623.

Not

Not long after this resolute answer of the elder Duke of *Brunswicke*, which expressed the mine of the whole lower circuit of *Saxony* his Confederates, who were all in the same predicament; The Duke Elector of the vpper *Saxony* was said also to send another as peremptory a message vnto the Generall *Tilly*; admonishing him with all speed to depart out of the land of *Hessen* with his whole Forces, or els he would vse other meanes to enforce him vnto it: seeing that he (the Elector) was tyed by the Articles of the League betwix him and the other Princes & States, not to suffer any man that so behaued himselfe as an enemy to remaine in any of their Lands. This they write from *Calle* Iuly 14.

And it is also written from *Franckford*, Iuly 10. That if Monsieur *Tilly* offers to set foot vpon any of the lands of the lower *Saxony*, that the Princes will send their whole ioynt forces against him; And the Duke *Vlricke* of *Brunswicke* himselfe is said by the Letters from *Callen* Iuly 14. to haue presently beset the passages of his owne land against *Tilly*, with the forces of his owne countrie.

After which Aduises, Generall *Tilly* did not onely forbeare to attempt any passage that way; but also (want in his Army withall compelling him vnto it) not long after this prepared to withdrawe out of the lands of *Saxony* & *Hessen*, making vp towards *Eifelvelt*, part of which belongs (as we take it) vnto the Bishop Elector of *Mentz*. In which country of *Eifelvelt*, for that the whole busines so much talkt of hath beene atcheined, let it not be vnpleasant vnto you to take the whole order of the performance, (with the likelyhoods, reasons and causes of the doing) along

with you. Of which we hauing now receiued more full, more particular, and more certaine intelligence, will import the whole vnto you, and the rather, for that one depends vpon another, and the second victory, was vpon the pursuit of the first. Monsieur *Tilly* therefore hauing euery way written very earnestly for all possible helpe before his rising; both of *Prage*, from whence the Count *de Colatto* was to come to him with 3. Regiments; and to *Vienna* from whence in the beginning of Iuly, there were foure faire pieces of Canon sent towards him by water, first towards *Heidelbergh*, and so on to his Leager; And the *Crabats* being vpon his Letter turned back againe towards him, and the Baron of *Anholt* making vp towards him, being not at that time able or willing to stay in *Hessen* land to expect them; he marcht directly towards *Eischuelt*, in which also the Duke of *Brunswick* was, (this *Eichuelt* lying iust in his way from his owne Bishopricke of *Halberstadt*, & the lands of *Hessen*, *Duringen*, & those places through which *Tilly* suspected him likly to march vp) Monsieur *Tillies* bold aduancing so neere to *Brunswick*, and so full in the mouth of the Canon, was; for the preuenting of his further proceedings by the stopping vp of all passages. Hauing therefore in *Hessenland* left *Witzenhausen*. *Allendorp Eisweege* & *Wanfreid*, vnder sufficient Garrisons assured at his backe, and *Wanslich Almeinde* and other villages not farre from *Lassell* it selfe pillaged and burnt, he proceeded on, and with all speed tooke in the town of *Duderstadt* to *Eischuelt*, towards which *Brunswick* himselfe was also making; which how hee afterward recouered, we will presently enforme you.

Monsieur *Tilly* vpon Iune 25. came vp as farre as

Garth

Garth in the country of *Eschuch*; pitching his Tents for that night in the open fields about *Retmarishausen*: the next Thursday they went beyond *Duderstadt* towards *Lindaw*, which lies within a little league (three English miles) of *Northeim* where Duke *Christians* Army was then entrenched. And there began Monsieur *Tilly*, to measure out his ground, to cast out his quarters, to dig himselfe into the earth, and on all hands fell to forming of a Campe.

While this was a doing; *Tilly* hauing left order with the Duke of *Saxon*, *Lawenburgh*, and *Holstein* to prouide for the victualing of *Duderstadt*, wherein hee had left 500. Musketiers (which town peraduenture was to be the two Dukes quarters) they with their horse Regiments (wherein they had 25. Cornets:) rambling vp and downe to get this victuall, by the pillage of the country: and staying something longer then their Generalls directions had giuen order to them, and the Duke of *Saxon*, *Lawenburgh* hauing a designe in his head, for the taking in of the towne of *Gottingen*, for that it lay full in the way towards *Halberstadt*; which way *Brunswick* came; he with his fellowes, when they thought themselues most sure, were falne into an Ambush by a Woods side neere *Gottingen*; out of which on a sudden 7. cornets of horse of the Count of *Shirun* start vp, whereof 400. were Dragoniers, that is horsmen euery one of which (as the manner is, leauing off his Carbine or fire-locke,) had taken vp a Musketier behinde him, which 1200. Dragoniers, horsmen, and Musketiers) charging the Duke of *Lawenburghs* Regiment afront, presently had the killing of 300. of them. Some small resistance but not great, the straightnes of the place suffered those of

of *Tilly* to make; in which conflict, *Saxon Lawenburgh* had his horse slaine vnder him. (Which chance made the Mayor of *Badenbergh*, who at the same time escaped out of *Saxon Lawenbergh's* custody, vnder which he was prisoner, to report him to be slaine when hee saw him fall (the Duke hardly recouered another, vpon which fresh horse, with three others horse onely in his company; some Letters from *Francksord* dated Iuly 20. say that he made an escape. And at the same time, the Collonel *Knipbowsens* horse starting vp and setting vpon their reere, & the 700. Musketiers vpon the middle, *Saxon Lawenbergh*, and *Holsteyn* were both cut off from rescuing of their owne baggage, which was bestowed in the middle; and there (to be short) 700. of *Tillyes* were slaine; amongst which the Duke of *Holsteyn* himselfe, is in some Letters said to be one; the Captaine *Montagne* and another Baron were left dead in the place; the rest fled, some into the Wood, where they were left to the mercy of the Boars; there were 1000. horse taken; and all the baggage and the treasure which they of *Cullen* estimated to amount to 800000. Rixe Dollers. Of some horse which drue the carriages, the driuers cut off the Trayse & wombropes by which they drew; so that the horse being thus loose and frighted, ran away, to be taken vp otherwhere: Those of *Tillyes* were at first strong 25. Cornets or troopes of horse; there were 7. Ensignes or Cornets taken, and carryed to Duke *Christian* of *Brunswick* in token of victorie; so that the whole Regiments were vtterly defeated & all the baggage taken, and as some say three or foure Field-pices; So that the Duke of *Saxon Lawenbergh* shifting away, had not left him so much as a Shirt to shift him.

And

And this laſt deſcription is related out of *Tillyes* owne Campe which Iuly 8. lay at *Griebel* from whence this was written. And thus the Regiments being vtterly defeated, the Conuoye for the victualling of *Duderſtadt* was cut off; which victuals being by *Tilly* and *Saxon Lawenbergh* deſtinated at firſt for the reliefe of this towne of *Duderſtadt*, was after this brought into the Towne neuertheleſſe. For *Brunſwicke* at the ſame time (holding the Vantgard of the enemies maine Campe playd in the meane time with ſome light skirmiſhes) ſent out likewiſe certaine other bands vnder the leading of the young Count of *Thurne* as ſome report; who cutting off thoſe 500. Muskettiers which Monſieur *Tilly* had left there in Garriſon; preſently made themſelues Maſters of the place, and left a Garriſon there of their owne, vnto whom the victuals aforeſaid in 160. Waggons, was forthwith ſafely conueighed. And thus 700. of *Tillyes* being ſaid to bee ſlaine in the place, in the fight with *Saxon Lawenbergh*, and ſome others who had their throates cut by the Boores in the foote and in their flight; and 500. ſurpriſed in this towne; will helpe to make vp the full account of 1500. men which betwixt the firſt encounter, and this laſt taking in of *Duderſtadt*, diuers Letters report to haue beene ſlaine of *Tillyes* by thoſe of *Brunſwicke*. This fight with *Saxon Lawenbergh*, was made vpon Wedneſday Iuly 5. (which according to our account was Iune 25. (as they write from *Franckford* Iune 10.

Monſieur *Tilly* hauing after the former anſwer of

the Duke *Vlrick* of *Brunſwick*, aduanced neuertheleſſe the land of *Eiſchuelt*, which touches vpon *Brunſwick* land, and is within the circuit of the lower Saxony, and for the moſt part belongs vnto the Princes and States of that Confederacie: Duke *Chriſtian* (his enemie *Tilly* hauing thus begun) ſet forward to confront him; hauing ſtayed before in his owne Dominions of *Halberſtadt*, as if he had wayted but for *Tilly* to begin to breake out firſt. And according to his Muſter made in *Halberſtadt* Iune 1. he marcht theſe ſeuerall troopes and Companies.

Of Cornets of Horſe.

The Duke himſelfe being Generall.

Hath Cornets	6
The Count of Stirum	5
D. Frederick of Oldenburg	10
Cobuell Wizphel.	4
The Duke of Weymar	5
The yong Count of Thurne	10
The Count of Eiſenburgh	10
The chiefe Lieutenant Vertbeck	4
Captaine of the horſe Gent.	2

The Totall is 56. Cornets, which amount vnto 7000. or 6500. at the leaſt.

The whole Army of horſe and and foote, are muſtered about 30000. fighting men.

Companies of Foot.

Brunſwick *himſelf hath*	3000
D. of Saxon Weymar	4000
D. Arnt, or Barnard of Weimar	3000
Colonell Knipbauſen	3000
Colonell Spet	3000
Colonell Girtſen	2000
Colonell Mey	2000
Colonel Spar	2000
Lieutenant Colonell Platto hath of Dragoniers	600
More of ſpare men vndiſtributed towards another Regiment.	1000
The totall, (counting the Dragoniers double) is	24200

In this gallant Army there are diuers Princes, and braue noble Spirits, as namely fiue brethren Dukes of *Weymar*, and three Counts of *Oldenburgh*: The yong Count

Count of *Thurne* is Lieutenant Generall: one of the Dukes of *Weymar* is chiefe Watch-maister; who in his Regiment of horse hath 420. Seruitors on horse-back, who haue all beene Officers at Armes in other warres; and being now Reformadoes, are content to serue thus in priuate, and to be commanded: But yet for their generall honor, they are said to haue sworne one to another by the honour of Armes, to second, rescue, relieue back, assist, and fetch off one another, in all encounters, skirmishes, and dangers in battell how hot soeuer. They call themselues *The desperate Cauallierie.*

There are also as yet diuers Bohemian Lords and Barons in his Army: and we vnderstand that there came of late a certaine Hungarian Lord vnto the yong Count of *Thurn*, with letters of great importance, although the contents be not as yet diuulged. All this is written from the Dukes owne Leager, at *Northeim* July 2.

In the march this order was obserued; hauing stood a while some foure houres in battalia in the fields, to see if any enemy would come against them, in which space many came from seuerall places to view their order, (a faire Army being the faireſt of the three faireſt things in the world.) The word being giuen, they began to march. The order was in three deuisions. The Duke himselfe rode before all the rest with sixe Cornets of choyse Horse for the Guard of his person: after him followed the Duke of Saxon Weymar, who led the Vantguard, and in it 7000. horse. The Generals Lieutenant the Count of *Thurne* led the battell, or the body of the Army with as many more; and the Colonel *Kniphousen* brought

vp

vp the reare, likewise with the numbers proportionable to the former. Some other vnarmed men likewise were left behind, who tarry for the Armes which one of the Dukes of Weymar brings out of Holland with him, and then they are to follow the Army.

Brunswick aduancing forwards in this equipage, did at his first cōming, take in the towne of *Eischuels* it selfe, in and about which, he quartered his whole forces: there is Colonell *Knipbowsen* said, to haue killed 300. of *Tillyes* Souldiers: his head quarter hee layd at *Northeim*, which was so neere vnto Monsieur *Tillyes* quarters at *Lindaw*, that their Vantguards had euery day some exercise of their Armes, and more then light skirmishes. The Canons out of *Tillyes* quatters playd vpō *Brunswicks* men very hotly; which were answered by Duke *Christians* men againe, with sixe demy-Canons; although those of *Tilly* could do no great matter vpō *Brunswicks* men, by reason of the commodity of the place, vpon which they had chosen to make their approaches: The Duke of *Saxon weymar*, and the Colonell *Knipbowsen*, placed themselues behind their own Ordnance, with full resolutions to set a fresh vpon the enemies, if they durst aduenture forth of their trenches. But whither that the wary Generall *Tilly*, had giuen order to his Companies rather to receiue their enemies vpon their owne aduantages at push of Pyke on the top of their trenches, if they should proue so hot & braue as to offer to force them; or that he were vnwilling to venture his men vpon a salley out of their own strengths: this the letters affirme for certain, that none of *Tillies* did at time issue forth; so that some bullets being spent on both sides, the night took of the brauadoe of those of *Brunswick*, euery man retiring to his quarter.

That

That night or else within a night or two following; the Generall *Tilly* remembring that nothing becomming their liberties, he had prouoked the forces of the lower *Saxonie*, which for ought he knew, might be following after *Brunswicke*, and make him at the first thus braue to dare him in his very trenches, And considering the late losse of two braue Regiments of horse, and that the enemie was blouded by the cutting off the Conuoy of victuals before *Duderstadt*, and the slaughter of his men there, and at *Eischuelt*; In all which encounters hee had lost at least 1500 or 1600 men; and considering withall, that he was by this already weakened, and did daily expect fresh supplies, (some of which he then heard to be hard by) Thought it his best to retreat backe againe towards his former quarters and Garrisons in *Hessenland*, vpon the riuer of Wetra. In which resolution, leauing great store of lights and fires in his Campe (as if he had still been there) he did vnder the opportunitie of the darkenesse of the night, with as much silence, as possible could be, without sound of drumme or trumpet, closely steale away; and what betweene retreating and fleeing he retired three great German leagues (12 miles English at least) that very night. The Perdues, as they call them (Sentinels that lye so close to the enemies, that the sentinels of each side may oftentimes whisper one to another) hearing some bustling; and anon perceiuing the truth of the businesse; presently aduertise their Generall the Duke of *Brunswicke*. Whereupon the Alarme being giuen: *Tilly* is the next morning by

 breake

ly as any, as being both neere enough vnto the riuer of Werra, where the last of the fight is said to be, and this Towne being also newly fortified of late by the Duke. Nay some reports, will not let *Tilly* rest heere neither, but giue out, that *Brunswicke* sent after him thither also, requiring him as his lawfull prisoner, to bee quietly delinered vnto him by the *Landtgraue* of *Darmstadt*; and in case of denyall hee threatned to lay an imposition of seuen or eight thousand Rixe Dollars, as a punishment vpon the *Landtgraue* and his Dominions.

And thus much the seuerall reports of this businesse being laid together, will make vp, vnto which, wee promise the world, that wee haue added no one particular in the writing, but can readily shew the effect of euery point, out of the seuerall letters of seuerall dates, from *Franckford*, *Cullen*, *Aquisgraue* or *Aken*, *Antwerp*, *Dort*, and other places: And wee further affirme, that all but the last encounter of the last three daies, is alreadie printed Newes in high Dutch.

The Newes you heare hath gone currant ouer the Towne for many daies, without any apparent or particular contradiction, more then mens mistrust of the likelyhood of it. And whereas it may be thought, that all this rumour came vp at first, only vpon one letter written from *Cullen*, vpon some misprision of the writer; you may easily

fully answer this by the particulars forementioned, which being diuerse, both in the manner and numbers; (some reporting 200 Waggons taken, and some of 600: others of foure pieces of Cannon, others of sixe, others of seuen, so that it is very vnlikely that all this varietie should arise out of one letter.

And whereas the letters from *Franckford* which beare date the 12. of our *July*, which was eight whole daies after the 3. of *July*, which is reported to be the last day of the fight; doe yet mention no such thing: we may readily answer to that, that though these letters intimate no mention of these particulars, yet doe they not inferre any contradiction to them: for it is very easie for such a businesse to be eight daies in comming out of *Hessenland* vnto *Franckford*. And againe, the writer of that intelligence professes thus much, that hee had heard of *Tillyes* flight or retreate for three Dutch miles: and affirmes, that hee was that day to receiue letters out of *Hessen*, *Doringen*, and those parts from whence the noise of this battell should come.

Howsoeuer; although this victory be not impossible, yet for that diuers haue suspended their beleefes of it for a while; wee will not therefore vse arguments to shew the probabilitie of that, which a few daies may proue false; Thus much in the meane time, wee haue great reason to beleeue our selues, that much bloud hath beene shedde, and that *Tilly* hath had the worst of it

breake of day (the darkneſſe being vnfit, for feare of Ambuſhes and entrapments for ſuch a purpoſe) with might and maine purſued.

Tillyes flight or retreate continued three daies, *Tilley* being oftimes forced to make a ſtand by the way, and to make head againſt the fierce impreſſion of the *Brunſwickers*. And thus ſometime fighting, but moſt times fleeing: the Vantguard of thoſe of *Brunſwicke*, ſtill beat vpon his Reere, and were ſtill cutting off the tayld of his Armie. The thirſt was all this while ſaid to be very ſore in his Army; for the want of water, was ſaid to be one of the maine reaſons of his ſo ſuddaine retreating; (there being no riuer neere to his former camp, nor other water but ſuch as was brought on horſebacke in buckets, water-budgets, Borachoes and the like, which made it to be ſold extreame deare) And all this while ſhowers of lead ratling amongſt them. *Monſir Tilley* was ſaid to be faine with much diſorder and danger, to haue paſſed ſome of his forces ouer the riuer of Werra againe.

In this flight, three Regiments amongſt the reſt, are particularized to haue beene worſt of all beaten and diſordered; many of whoſe Companies, thinking it ſafer to runne away then to be killd with their fellowes, were ſcattered all ouer the Country: moſt of which, as they were taken pilladging for their victuals, were knockt on the head by the Boores of the Countrie. With the reſt, the fight and flight continued three daies, that is the 1, 2, and third of our *July*: ſo that at laſt *Brunſwicke* is ſaid to haue

beaten

beaten them ſo much, that there were 7000 ſlaine in the place, and of priſoners ſo many hundreds taken. The booty was ſaid to be great, ſome letters, that name leaſt, mentioning 200 Waggons to haue beene there taken: others name no fewer then 600: there were foure peeces of Cannon taken, as ſome letters ſay, or as others, fixe: and of treaſure fiue or ſixe tunne of gold, and ſome reports haue beene ſo particular herein, as to Iudge ſome of the Iewels, which were taken from ſome of *Tillyes* Commanders, to haue beene ſome of thoſe, which themſelues before had made pillage of at the taking of *Prague*: whereupon ſome letters boldly inferre thus much: That now is quittance cryed with the Duke of *Bauaria*, for the taking of *Prague*. Finally, the ſpoile was ſaid to be ſuch, as that many of *Brunſwicks* Cauallers, were ſaid to haue gotten aboue one thouſand Duckats a peece, for their ſingle and ſeuerall ſhares.

Some letters wee haue ſeene to conclude with this peremptorie and tart breaking off: that *Monſir Tilly* is by this hot and cloſe purſuit of the Duke of *Brunſwicke*, ſo beaten, routed, and diſordered, that they beleeue hee will not bee able to make head againe to much purpoſe this Summer. And ſome haue yet followed him further then ſo: Affirming that *Tilly* himſelfe hardly eſcaped (alone almoſt) into a little Towne of the *Landtgraue* of *Darmſtadts*, but which (that we can remember) they name not, but if it were any at all, *Gieſen* is as like-

ly as any, as being both neere enough vnto the riuer of Werra, where the last of the fight is said to be, and this Towne being also newly fortified of late by the Duke. Nay some reports, will not let *Tilly* rest heere neither, but giue out, that *Brunswicke* sent after him thither also, requiring him as his lawfull prisoner, to bee quietly deliuered vnto him by the *Landgraue* of *Darmstadt*; and in case of denyall hee threatned to lay an imposition of seuen or eight thousand Rixe Dollars, as a punishment vpon the *Landgraue* and his Dominions.

And thus much the seuerall reports of this businesse being laid together, will make vp, vnto which, wee promise the world, that wee haue added no one particular in the writing, but can readily shew the effect of euery point, out of the seuerall letters of seuerall dates, from *Franckford*, *Cullen*, *Aquisgrane* or *Aken*, *Antwerp*, *Dort*, and other places: And wee further affirme, that all but the last encounter of the last three daies, is alreadie printed Newes in high Dutch.

The Newes you heare hath gone current ouer the Towne for many daies, without any apparent or particular contradiction, more then meere mistrust of the vnlikelyhood of it. And whereas it may be thought, that all this rumour came vp at first, only vpon one letter written from *Cullen*, vpon some misprision of the writer; you may easily

ſily anſwer this by the particulars forementioned, which being diuerſe, both in the manner and numbers; (ſome reporting 200 Waggons taken, and ſome of 600: others of foure pieces of Cantion, others of ſixe, others of ſeuen, ſo that it is very vnlikely that all this varietie ſhould ariſe out of one letter.

And whereas the letters from *Franckford* which beare date the 12. of our *July*, which was eight whole daies after the 3. of *July*, which is reported to be the laſt day of the fight; doe yet mention no ſuch thing: we may readily anſwer to that, that though theſe letters intimate no mention of theſe particulars, yet doe they not inferre any contradiction to them: for it is very eaſie for ſuch a buſineſſe to be eight daies in comming out of *Heſſenland* vnto *Franckford*. And againe, the writer of that intelligence profeſſes thus much, that hee had heard of *Tillyes* flight or retreate for three Dutch miles: and affirmes, that hee was that day to receiue letters out of *Heſſen*, *Doringen*, and thoſe parts from whence the noiſe of this battell ſhould come.

Howſoeuer; although this victory be not impoſſible, yet for that diuers haue ſuſpended their beleefes of it for a while; wee will not therefore vſe arguments to ſhew the probabilitie of that, which a few daies may proue falſe; Thus much in the meane time, wee haue great reaſon to beleeue our ſelues, that much bloud hath beene ſhedde, and that *Tilly* hath had the worſt of it

(though the reports of the particulars differ) and that *Brunswicke* hath hitherto kept the field. The particulars we muſt leaue to time, and our next intelligence.

But howeuer, this ſmall victory which we next report, is yet beyond all contradiction, being written from *Cullen*, *July* 11; which was how that, The *Baron* of *Anhalt* offering to ioyne with *Monſir Tilley*: that ſome of the Duke of *Brunſwickes* horſe had ſurpriſed and defeated a troupe of horſe of the Barons, and taken their Captaine priſoner.

As for further Newes of the Baron of *Anhalt*, It is conſtantly affirmed. That for all that the Imperialiſts giue the *Lantgraue* of *Heſſen* very good words; calling him a good man, and a faithfull ſubiect to the Emperour: for that he made no more reſiſtance vnto *Monſir Tilly*: yet queſtionleſſe good words will not giue him ſatisfaction for the ſpoyling of his Countrie; nor does hee purpoſe to doe the Emperour ſuch a pleaſure, as to ſuffer the Baron of *Anhalt* to come through his Countrie to ioyne with *Monſir Tilly*; but hauing before ſtopt vp all the paſſages, he is ſaid to be reſolued to fight with him, rather then to ſuffer him to paſſe vntalkt withall.

The Baron of *Anhalt* being in this ſtate, did about the middle of our *Iune* endeauour to certifie *Monſir Tilly* of all: For which reaſon he diſpatcht fiue meſſengers with letters vnto him; whereof fiue were taken and ſlaine about *Spangenberg*; but a ſixth did about the 14. of *Iune* get vp to *Tillyes*

Campe

Campe with his letters, letting him to vnderstand his Lords desire to ioyne with him, if that *Tilly* could find the meanes to procure or open him the passages, and this they write from Monsieur *Tillyes* owne campe, which at that time lay about Giebel.

As for other ayde which was vpon comming to *Tilly*, the letters from *Isenach* Iulie 8. relate how that the 15 of Iune being Sunday, there past about noone fiue troopes of horse, of the Regiment of Collonell *Auentans*, being for the most part Crabats, which *Tilly* had sent for backe againe. They brought along with them fiftie waggons loaden with baggage, many hang-byes following the souldiers. They marcht a quarter of a league beyond our towne of *Isenach*, quartering that night about *Mila*, *Bishoffsroda* and *Bercka* from whence they are directly to repaire vnto Monsieur *Tillyes* Armie. They demeaned themselues very mannerly where they came, paying for what they tooke, and demanding victuals and wine not beyond moderation, being otherwise content with what they found. And they report, that there are yet foure thousand horse to follow them, amongst which they affirme that there bee 1000. Curiassers (which be horsemen heauy armed, and at all points *cap a pie*.) But whence they should come, they told not, nor doe we beleeue any such matter as foure thousand horse to bee comming to *Tilly*.

To returne againe vnto our Duke of *Brunswick*

and

and to giue you a taſt of the martiall diſcipline, that he keepes. Some of his armie hauing pillaged and ſet fire to the Dorpe called *Hatterſt*, which is neere to the *Hartzberg* (a hilly forreſt ſo called in the land of *Eiſebuck*) he tooke ten or twelue of the principall offenders, and hanged them vp preſently. And whereas ſome of his ſouldiers had done ſome wrongs vnto certaine of the Duke of *Lunenburghs* ſubiects who had occaſion to trauell that way, he righted them againe, proclaiming a generall and ſafe conduct throughout all places where he ſhould at any time quarter: vnto the ſubiects of his couſen of *Lunenburgh*.

Vnto him after his taking of *Dudderſtadt*, did the Landtgraue *Maurice* of *Heſſen* addreſſe theſe 3. following names in Ambaſſage, as *Siegen* for one, the ſecond was called *Harſell*, and the third was named *Goets* a lawyer. Theſe had priuate audience but kept their meſſage ſecret.

Thus hauing done with theſe parts, let vs turne aſide towards the *Pallatinate*. Concerning which it is written from *Franckford* July 22. that the cittie of *Heidelbergh*, ſhall in part be freed of her troubleſome garriſon, in compenſation whereof, the countrey that is to receiue the benefite of it, is to haue a new taxation layde vpon them. And yet neuertheleſſe, that the ſouldiers are fewer, and the contributions greater, yet are the ſouldiers no better payde any where, for which reaſon they fall againe to commit many outrages.

As

As Concerning the Dyet of Composition about the Palatinate, there is not now so much talke, as there hath beene of late. But about the extent for the totall and finall Restitution, nothing at all. Onely there is some speech, that the treaty for the restitution of the Joynter of the old Princesse Electresse (widdow to the former Elector, mother to the king of *Bohemia*, and sister to the Prince of *Orange*) shall first be deliberated vpon: as also the Duchyes of *Simmern* and *Lautern*, with the Lands going with them, and belonging vnto the Prince *Ludowick Philip*, younger brother to the king of *Bohemia* (who liues at this present at *Castrine* with his Vncle the Marquesse Elector of *Brandenburg*) are withall to bee taken at consideration, seeing that the yong Prince hath before put in his Plea vnto them, at the Imperiall assembly, at the late Dyet of *Regenspurg*. And with the consultation about the restitution of these two Princes Portions, (the Grand-mother and the Nephew) are the Imperiall Commissioners said to be the first to begin withall. This is written from *Frankford* July 23.

The Duke of *Saxony* being installed in the Administration of *Lusatia* for these ten or twelue yeeres to come, is now sayd to be busie about mustering his owne forces about *Leipsich*, although his intentions in it, be scarcely knowne to the Emperour himselfe, who hath lately sent to him,

to know what he purposes to doe with them.

As for the King of *Denmark*; it is written that for his owne person he was lately at the Dyet of *Saxony*, which was then held at *Luneburgh*, by *Brunswick-land*, which Dyet is now ended, and the Conclusions not yet divulged.

As for his Army, it is still sayd to be about *Hamborough*: little of the desisgnes of it, being as yet knowne.

Concerning *Don Gonsales de Cordova*, this they write from *Cullen* 11. How that his Forces lay then still about *Mulheim* where they did before, And they then heard at *Cullen*, that hee was not resolued to remoue, before those 3000. which hee hath so long expected, be come in vnto him; after which, tis either thought that hee shall waite vpon *Mansfeild*, or goe presently to the siege of *Lipstat*.

Don Cordova, hath lately sent his Lieftenant *Beyset* vnto *Brussells*, to sollicite for that pay, which the Archdutchesse is behind hand with his Companyes. Which *Beyset* returning backe againe, was sayd to bring such newes, as that it was thereupon rumored, that *Don Cordova* was to put himselfe vpon his march within a weeke or two: this they write from *Franckford* July 20.

Concerning the Count of *Mansfeild*, this they write,

write; how that hee hath had diuers faire pieces of Ordnance lately sent vnto him; with diuers Ensignes, and good store of all maner of other Ammunition. It is also here reported that Mounsiuer *le Noue*, hath receiued new Commission in *France*, for the leuying of 1000. more, which are to be forthwith conducted vnto the Count of *Mansfeld*. His designe is as yet kept as secret as ever, nor can we heare that hee is as yet remoued from about *Meppen*, where he last lay, or of any intent that he hath, or hath not for the besieging of the Towne of *Lingen*.

Hee is agreed finally with the Count of *Embden*, and the Articles of Agreement wee should here haue given you, which by casualty are to bee kept for the next.

Prince *Henry* of *Nassaw* having victualled *Meurs*, is againe returned to the *Hage*, where there is not much newes of any sudden going into the field, it being the custome of the *States*, to expect while *Spinola* begins.

The Venetian Ambassadour is very lately receiued at the *Hage*, and hath had his audience, nor is more of his Errant knowne vulgarly as yet, then

then that hee is shortly to goe towards the Campe of the Count of *Mansfeld*.

As for *Spinola*, wee cannot heare any thing of the certainty of the time of his going into the field, by the preparations that hee makes. Onely some Spanish troopes of horse, lie about *Maestricht*: And that *Spinola* hath caused 60000. loaues of bread to be baked at *Antwerp*, of late.

There is certaine newes come to *Amsterdam*, and to other places, that the Fleete of the *States*, whereof Mounsieur *L' Hermite* went Admirall, which was called the Fleet of the vnknowne Voyage, hath now taken the Iland of *Terceras* from the Spaniards.

From Prague: July 1.

A few dayes since, is the Imperiall Chappell standing on the lesser side of this City reformed: It was before called by the name of *Iohn Hus* but now the seats, benches, &c. are all to bee altered, and the very stones taken off the graues, and the Chappell is to bee new Consecrated, and called Saint *Leopoldus*, by the name of the Emperours Brother, the Arch-Duke *Leopoldus*.

From Basile in Switzerland, July 6.

The Arch-Duke *Leopoldus* brother to the Emperour, is sayd to bee busie in conveying his treasure, iewels, and most precious vtensiles, out of

of *Alsatia*, where hee vsed before to be resident: into the Countrey of *Tyrolis*, as if hee were afraid of some enemy.

The Duke of *Fiano* is come out of the *Valteline*, towards *Millane*, whence hee presently went with the French Ambassadour in his company towardes *Rome*. The Popes souldiers expell all the *Grisons* out of the valley of Paraglia, vnlesse they will embrace the Romish religion.

Since our last we haue receiued this confirmation of *Brunswicks* second victory, from *Hanaw*.

From Eitschvelt, Iune 25.

About Eitschvelt, 150. of *Tillies* folke were slaine and divers of his Captaines taken prisoners. The Duke of *Holstien* is slaine. The Duke of *Saxen Lawenburgh* hath lost 106. waggons and all his baggage, (most of which, were those very same that were taken at *Prague*) 1000. horse, and many thousands of Rixe Dollars, besides those waggons and horses which they of *Brunswicke* gaue away to the Boers and countrey people.

It seemes they of *Tillie* would haue stopped *Brunswicks* passage at this place, which was timely enough reuealed vnto *Brunswicke*. Vpon notice of which, Colonell *Kniphausen* drawing out certain choyce men out of seuerall Ensignes, which dividing into three troopes, they dreſt an Ambush, and lay all night in their armes and order.

Those of *Tillie* comming on, fell within their danger

danger and were instantly put to the sword. After this slaughter, there came 15. Companies of *Tillies* Soldiers who presently hearing of this first victorie, fell of to *Brunswicks* partie. The body of *Tillies* Army following after with a purpose to retreat and hearing of 1500. of theirs already slaine, and of as many more revolted: in that maze, fell a flying, and those of *Brunswickes* pursuing, had the killing of them, so that God be thanked ours haue gotten the victory. Captaine *Smit* with sundry officers, amongst which they say that *Tillie* himself was, fled away. Captaine *Petit* one of Monsieur *Tillies* side, is escaped to *Tibach*. For the certainty of this: The Count of *Crubach* (who is one of Count *Mansfeildes* Army) comming hither yesterday, was with much ceremonie fetcht into the Castle: reports this for most certaine. *Kniphousen* hath done bravely, And he was the chiefe in their overthrow.

From *Hanow* July 5 *Stilo veteri*.

By this plaine description you see, the rowting of *Tillie* himselfe in his retreat, after the overthrow of the first two Regiments.

Newes of this second battell also was brought vnto *Hanow* by the Count of *Erpach*, who reported this for certaine vnto the Countesse of *Hanow*; And that there were exceeding few of *Brunswicks* side slaine.

Some say that *Tillie* is fled to *Oppenheim*.

FINIS.